

ORIGINAL

**Post-Closure Plan
for the
City of Helena
Municipal Waste Landfill**

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE	1
3.	FINAL COVER SYSTEM	2
4.	ESTIMATE OF BRIDGE WASTE AREA TOTAL WASTE INVENTORY	1
5.	FINAL LAND USE	1
6.	POST-CLOSURE OPERATION	1

PREPARED FOR:

City of Helena Parks Department, Montana

Figure 1	Site Map
Figure 2	Site Map
Figure 3	Site Map
Figure 4	Site Map

List of Figures

Appendix A	Figures
Appendix B	Figures

March 2009

PREPARED BY:



RECEIVED

MAR 09 2009

**Dept. of Enviro. Quality
Waste & Underground
Tank Management Bureau**

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NOV 19 1964
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CITY OF HELENA
MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE PLAN

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS	2
3.	FINAL COVER SYSTEM	2
4.	ESTIMATE OF GROSS WASTE AREA/TOTAL WASTE INVENTORY	3
5.	FINAL LAND USE	3
6.	POST-CLOSURE OPERATION	4

List of Figures

Figure 1	Vicinity Map
Figure 2	Landfill Phases
Figure 3	Centennial Park Master Plan
Figure 4	Centennial Park Details

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Figures
Appendix B	Proposed Irrigation Controls

**CITY OF HELENA
MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE PLAN**

1. INTRODUCTION

This landfill closure plan is developed to comply with those stipulations stated in the State Solid Waste Rule ARM 17.50.530 and ARM 17.50.531.

The City of Helena Landfill is a Class II landfill located in Sections 19 and 30, T. 10N, R. 3W. The site is located between the 1200 and 1300 blocks of North Main Street, north of Lyndale Avenue, south of the Montana Rail Link line and Bill Roberts Municipal Golf Course, and east of Carroll College (see Figure 1, Appendix A.). The landfill is located within the Helena city limits, Lewis and Clark County, Montana. The landfill encompasses about 60 acres of landfill area.

A. OPERATING HISTORY OF LANDFILL

The Helena landfill is divided into three phases based on the operational history of the site. The oldest part of the landfill (Phase I) includes 27 acres, located at the southern half of the site. Phase II is approximately 10 acres in a wedge shape located between Phase I, Carroll College, railroad tracks and Phase III. The boundary between Phases I and II is occupied by an old railroad bed, which enters the site at the southwest and curves to the northeast. This railroad bed intersects another railroad bed in the northeast. Phase III covers approximately 24 acres along the north of the site. Phase III is bounded by Bill Roberts Golf Course, commercial property, Elk River Concrete, and Phase II. The City of Helena Waste Transfer Station, occupies the northwest corner of the Phase III area. Figure 2, Appendix A shows the existing site including the above described phases of the landfill.

The Helena landfill site was in operation from the late 1800's until 1994. Open burning was the primary disposal method until 1970. The landfill changed operations in 1970 to sanitary landfill practices and open burning ceased. Phase I was closed in the 1970's, with the post-closure activity including seven acres of land occupied by the YMCA and Montana National Guard Armory, and grassed park land. Phase II was in operation from

the late 1970's until approximately 1983. Phase III was activated in 1982, and was closed in 1997.

B. SITE GEOLOGY

The native material for this area is primarily unconsolidated clay, silt, sand, gravel and cobbles. This material is surrounded by igneous bedrock at Carroll College and limestone bedrock beneath the Armory building and the YMCA building.

2. CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

State Solid Waste Rule ARM 17.50.530 and 17.50.531 requires the owner of the facility to have a written closure plan that addresses as a minimum the following items.

- A description of the final cover and the installation procedures
- An estimate of the largest area of Class II landfill unit ever requiring a final cover at any time during the active life.
- An estimate of the maximum inventory of wastes ever on site during the active life.
- A schedule for completing closure activities.
- Post-closure care shall include: maintaining the integrity of the and effectiveness of the final cover, maintaining and operating the leachate collection system, Monitoring the ground water, maintaining and operating the gas monitoring system.
- A description of the monitoring and maintenance activities.
- A description of the planned uses of the property during the post-closure period.

3. FINAL COVER SYSTEM

State Solid Waste Rule 17.50.530 (a) requires that owners of all Class II landfill units install a final cover system designed to minimize infiltration and erosion. The State rule requires the final cover system be designed and constructed to:

- Minimize infiltration through the closed unit by the use of an infiltration layer that contains a minimum 18 inches of earthen material and have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner, barrier layer, or natural subsoils present, or a permeability no greater than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec, whichever is less;
- Minimize erosion of the final cover by the use of a seed bed layer that contains a minimum of 6 inches of earthen material that is capable of sustaining native plant growth and protecting the infiltration layer from frost effects and rooting damage; and
- Revegetate the final cover with native plant growth within 1 year of placement of the final cover. The department may approve alternative revegetation plant species or an extension in the time requirement for revegetation.

All current waste areas within the landfill have a natural bedrock and soil base. The entire site has been closed and capped in some manner. Phase III has been under the current State of Montana and Subtitle D regulations. This phase was closed with up to two feet of compacted clay. The other two phases (Phase I and II) were closed in accordance with previous State law at the time of closure. The closure caps consists of an indeterminate and variable thickness of native alluvial soils. Vegetative cover over the site varies.

4. ESTIMATE OF GROSS WASTE AREA/TOTAL WASTE INVENTORY

The landfill has an ultimate waste disposal area of approximately 60 acres. The landfill is closed and does not have remaining air-space available. The estimated total waste inventory is undetermined due to the inaccuracy of the landfill's records and age of the site.

5. FINAL LAND USE

The landfill area will be used for recreational park land including: a softball complex, soccer fields, multi-use areas, performance tent, shelters, concession stands, restrooms, playgrounds, volleyball courts, basketball courts, dog park, freeride park, bouldering area, walking trails, and parking lots. Figure 3, Appendix A shows the proposed master plan for Centennial park.

6. POST-CLOSURE OPERATION

Post-Closure operations are an extension of the applicable operation procedures of an active landfill. The post-closure period lasts 30 years after the closure of each unit. Use during this period will be recreational park land. Settlement will occur and the final cover will need to be periodically maintained. Surface and groundwater control systems will continue to function and roads and other facilities will be maintained. The groundwater monitoring system will be operated. The following plans will be followed for maintaining the facility through post-closure:

- Groundwater Monitoring will continue according to the Helena Landfill Closure Plan prepared by Hydrometrics in March 1993 for 30 years after closure.
- Methane Monitoring will continue for 30 years after closure according to the details outlined in the Helena Landfill Closure Plan prepared by Hydrometrics in March 1993.
- A groundwater extraction system is also in operations at the project site and will continue to operate as long as measurable concentrations of contaminants are being extracted.
- The landfill gas extraction systems will be operated throughout the post-closure period.
- The owner will remain the City of Helena through the post-closure operation of this facility.
- Yearly engineering inspection will be made at the closed facility to identify any repairs to the cap, cover and drainage systems which may be required. Yearly engineering inspections may be made by City engineering staff or subcontracted out to a consultant. The cost estimates of closure and post-closure should also be updated annually. This information will help determine the financial assurance requirements and subsequent payments.
- A notice will be posted with the deed at the Courthouse indicating that the land was used for a landfill.

A. Final Cover Maintenance

- Waste excavation in the park will be minimized as part of the proposed project (fill only, if possible). If waste is encountered it will be subexcavated to depth of 2 feet. 18 inches of select fine grained material will be placed in the

subexcavated area. GCL will be placed over the 18 inches then an additional 6 inches of select fine grained material free will be placed over the GCL.

- Structures and buildings will not be included in the first phase of the project; however, most buildings and structures will be located within the old railroad spur footprints so that these structures are not placed on waste areas. Building designs will include passive venting of landfill gas, methane monitoring in the building, and flex connections on utilities for settling purposes. In the event waste is encountered during building construction, the waste will be removed within the building footprint to the extent practical and replaced with structural fill.
- If penetrations to the cover in the form of post holes, poles, building foundations, etc. occur, the structures will be placed in concrete with soil covering the concrete. This design will minimize the possibility of creating a landfill gas or water pathway. See Figure 4, Appendix A.
- Utility trenches will be designed for shallow bury, with no pipe bedding (with appropriate pipe type) to minimize disturbance of waste, limit water pathways, and limit landfill gas pathways along pipe routes. If shallow bury is required, annual winterization of both water and sanitary services will be required. If waste disturbance is required the waste will be subexcavated to a depth of 12 inches. Place 12 inches of select fine grained material free of gravels in the subexcavated area. Approximately 18 inches below the surface (12 inches below subgrade) place a layer of GCL. See Figure 4, Appendix A.
- When constructing the parking lots, minimal excavation will be required. The existing asphalt will be removed, select road base gravel material will be added to the subgrade, and new asphalt will be placed over the road base gravel. If waste is encountered during excavation, the cover will not be reestablished, however the select road base will be placed over the waste and the asphalt will be placed over the subgrade. The asphalt is an impermeable layer, which is graded to drain water to the run-off control structures.
- There are several existing power poles on the property that will be removed. The holes left from the removal of the power poles shall be filled with clean

- native soil free of sand or pea gravel to minimize water pathways and landfill gas pathways through these holes.
- Trees located in the waste areas will be placed on a berm to minimize root penetration of the landfill cover system (see detail Figure 4, Appendix A).
- Final cover areas will be inspected regularly (at least once a year) to ensure compliance with designated design function. Yearly final cover inspections may be conducted by the City's engineering staff or subcontracted to a consultant.
- Final cover areas will be re-graded as necessary to prevent surface ponding that may result from differential settlement.
- Final cover areas which have experienced erosion will be reseeded or treated with another appropriate erosion control method.

B. Drainage Maintenance

- The entire site will be graded so that all storm water will be drained into two storm water ditches. The storm water ditches drain into a lined storm water pond, which is located on the old railroad spur, off of the waste footprint, north of the proposed softball fields. See Figure 5 for details of the stormwater pond. The storm water pond is then piped into the city of Helena's storm water system. See Figure 3, Appendix A for the location of the storm water pond.
- Irrigation of turf grass over waste areas will be allowed as long as the areas are not over-watered. All irrigation systems will include the capability to monitor weather conditions (evapotranspiration, rain, and wind sensors) to regulate the amount of irrigation minimizing saturation of soil and percolation of water through the waste. See Appendix B for an example of the proposed irrigation control system.
- Periodic inspections during dry weather will be performed to check the integrity of the system.
- During the wet season or following a measurable amount of precipitation, the surface water control structures should be inspected.

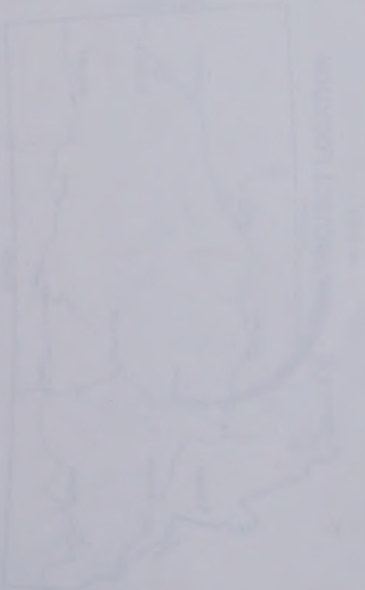
- Repairs will be made immediately to any damaged portions of the system. Repairs will be made to any sloughed or erosional areas with reshaping and re-grading conducted as necessary.

C. Gas Vent & Groundwater Monitoring Maintenance

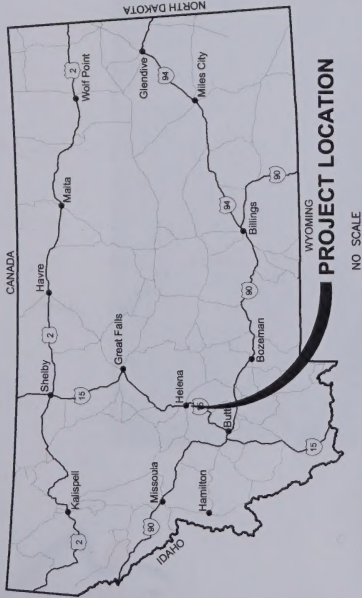
- The design will attempt to avoid or minimize any impacts to the existing Landfill gas extraction system.
- The additional soil cover placed on the existing waste areas may possibly have impacts on landfill gas migration and groundwater. Once the project is constructed, the existing landfill gas and groundwater monitoring system performance will be evaluated to determine whether there are any issues that need to be mitigated as a result of the changes.
- A passive landfill gas venting system and methane monitoring system will be used on all enclosed buildings (concession/restroom building at softball complex, Shakespeare temporary structure, etc.).
- All monitoring wells that are impacted during construction shall be readjusted to the final grades, as appropriate.
- The covers on the existing gas venting system shall be reset to match the new grades surrounding the vents.
- Positive drainage will be made away from all vent and well locations.
- Vents and wells will be painted, marked or flagged in such a way that they are easily seen and identified.
- Immediate repairs shall be made to any wells or vents which may become damaged.

Appendix A

Figures



T 10 N, R 3 W, SEC 30



0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

Figure # 1
Project Vicinity Map
Centennial Park Master Plan

CENTENNIAL PARK POST CLOSURE
CITY OF HELENA PARKS DEPARTMENT



Figure 2
Landfill Phases

CENTENNIAL PARK POST-CLOSURE
CITY OF HELENA PARKS DEPARTMENT

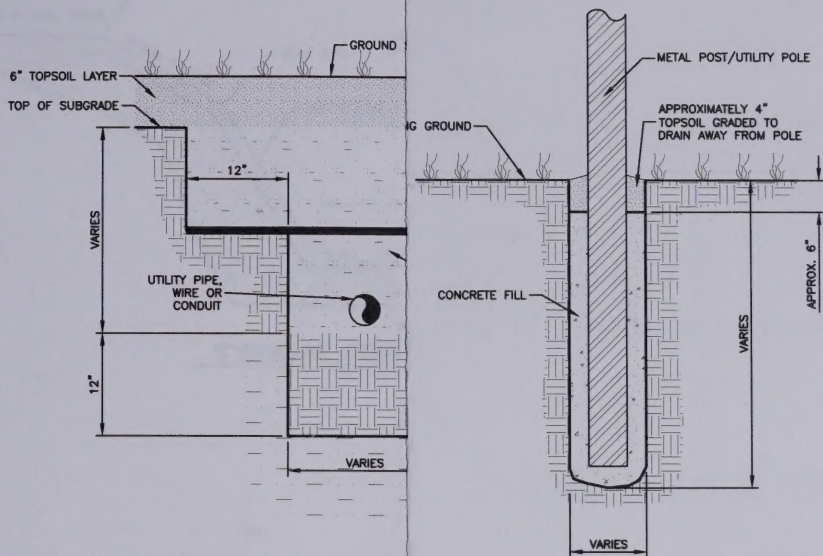


Figure 2
Landfill Phases

CENTENNIAL PARK POST-CLOSURE
CITY OF HELENA PARKS DEPARTMENT



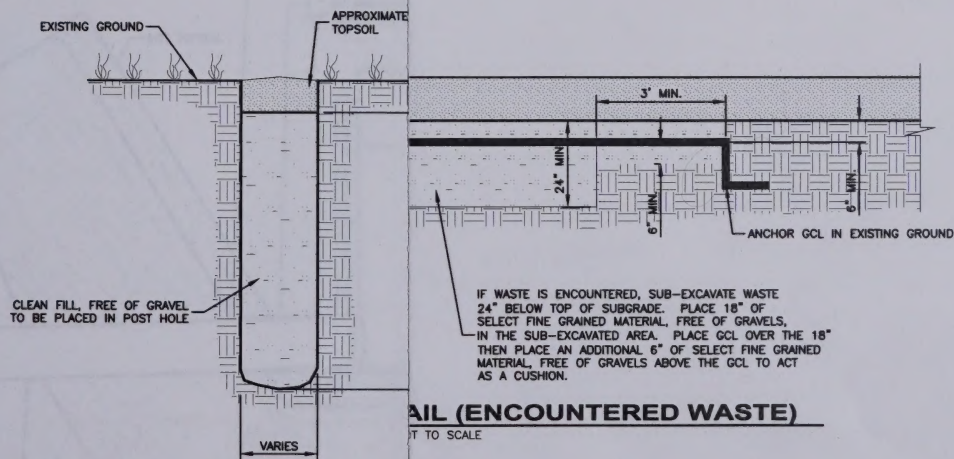
Figure 3
Master Plan



TYPICAL UTILITY TRENCH DETAIL METAL POST PENETRATION DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

NOT TO SCALE

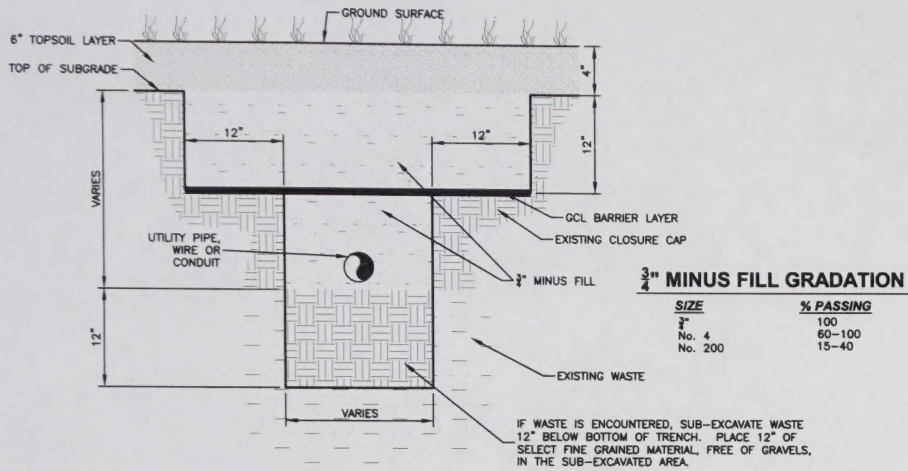


TAIL (ENCOUNTERED WASTE)

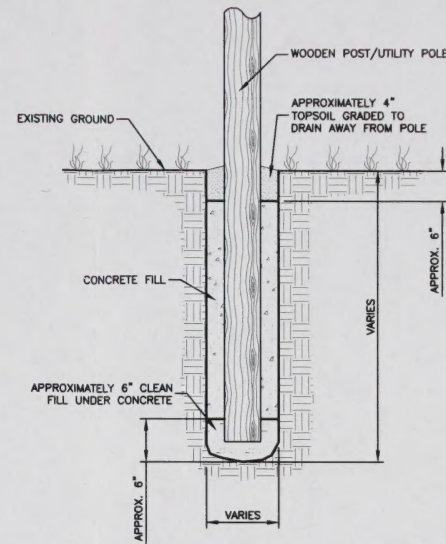
NOT TO SCALE

TYPICAL POST HOLE REMEDIATION

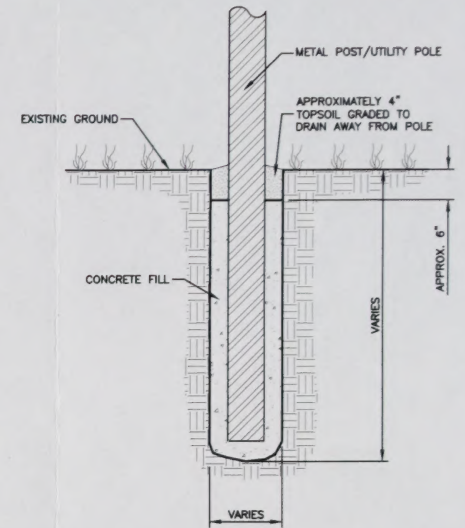
NOT TO SCALE



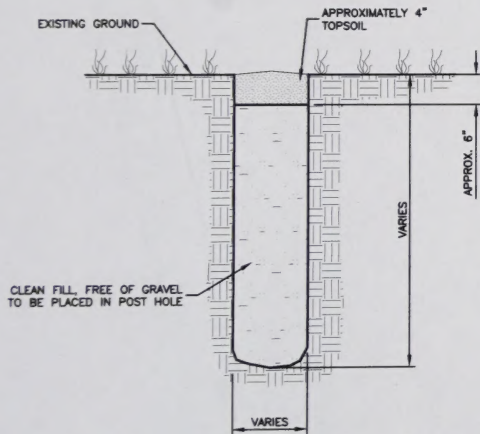
TYPICAL UTILITY TRENCH DETAIL (ENCOUNTERED WASTE)
NOT TO SCALE



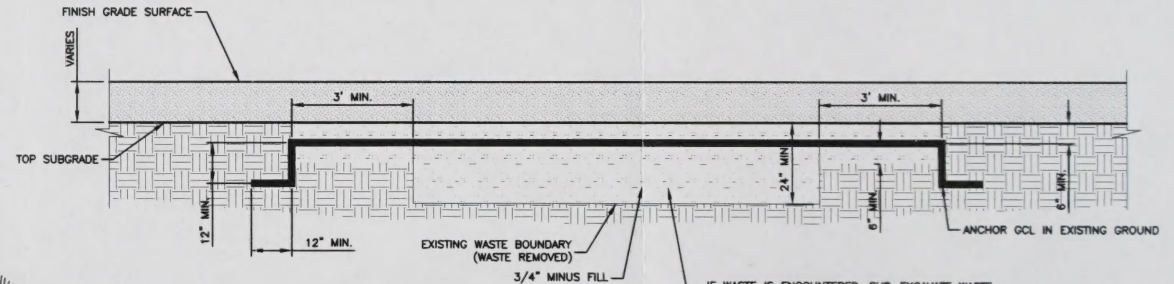
TYPICAL WOODEN POST PENETRATION DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



TYPICAL METAL POST PENETRATION DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



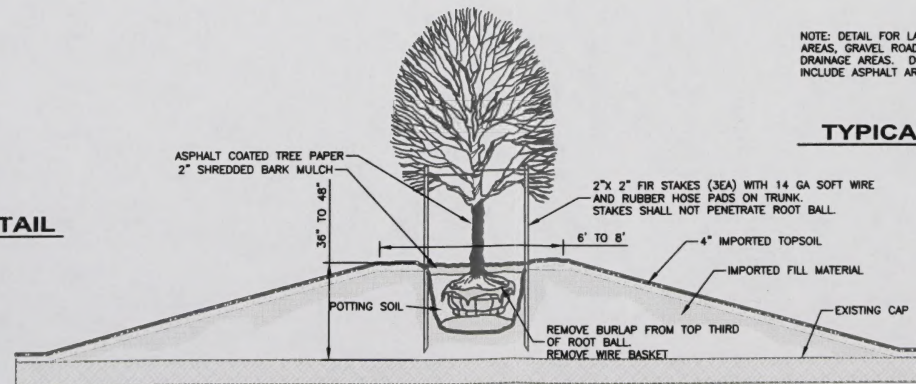
TYPICAL POST HOLE REMEDIATION DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



NOTE: DETAIL FOR LANDSCAPED AREAS, GRAVEL ROADS, AND DRAINAGE AREAS. DOES NOT INCLUDE ASPHALT AREAS.

IF WASTE IS ENCOUNTERED, SUB-EXCAVATE WASTE 24" BELOW TOP OF SUBGRADE. PLACE 18" OF SELECT FINE GRAINED MATERIAL, FREE OF GRAVELS, IN THE SUB-EXCAVATED AREA. PLACE GCL OVER THE 18" THEN PLACE AN ADDITIONAL 6" OF SELECT FINE GRAINED MATERIAL, FREE OF GRAVELS ABOVE THE GCL TO ACT AS A CUSHION.

TYPICAL GRADING DETAIL (ENCOUNTERED WASTE)
NOT TO SCALE



TYPICAL TREE PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 4
Details

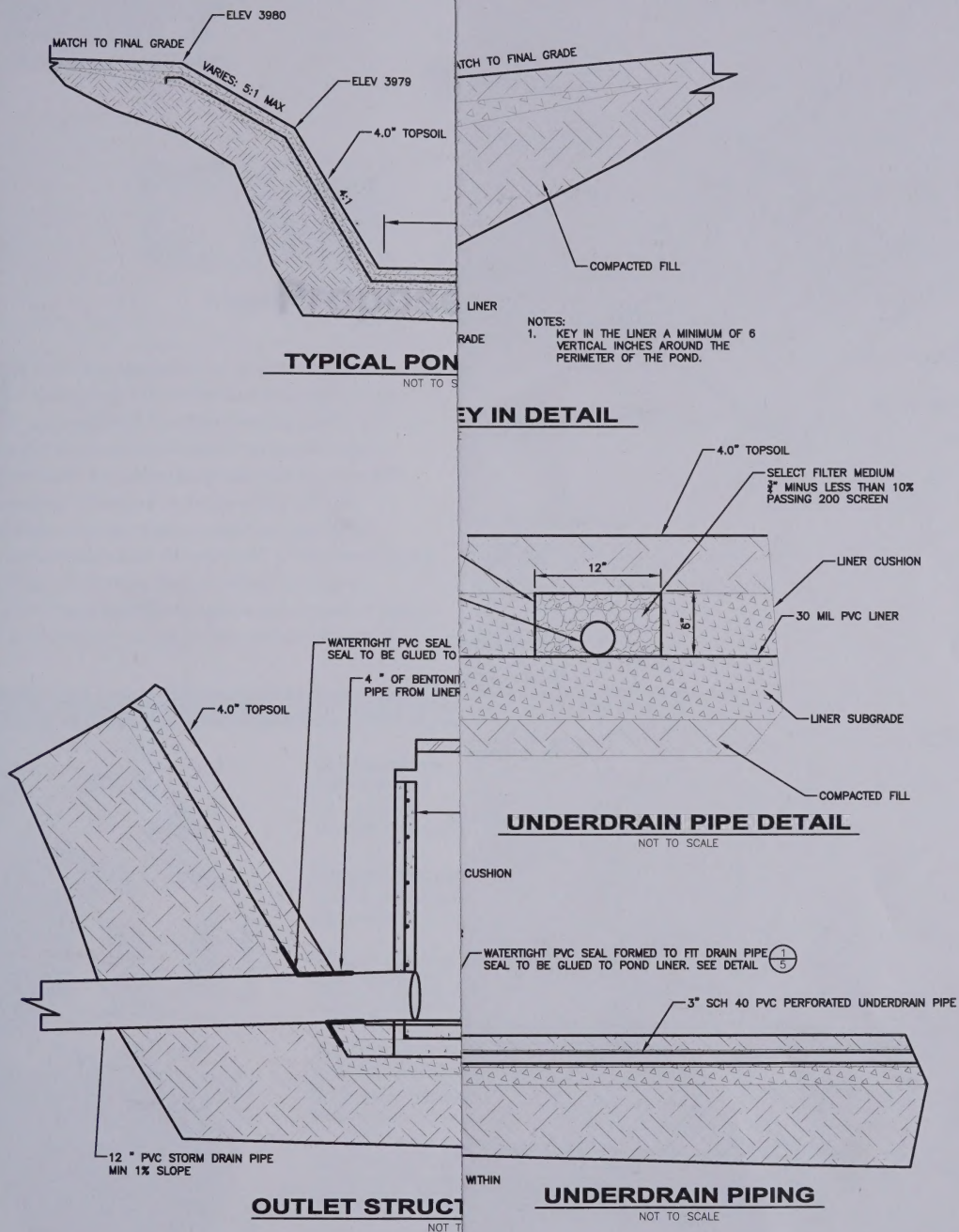
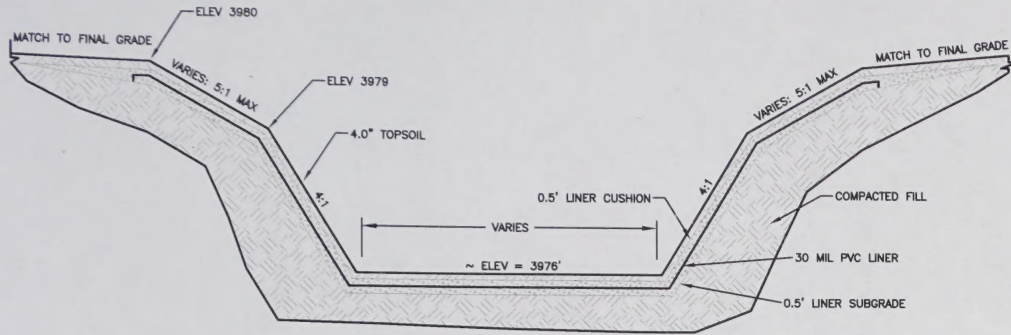


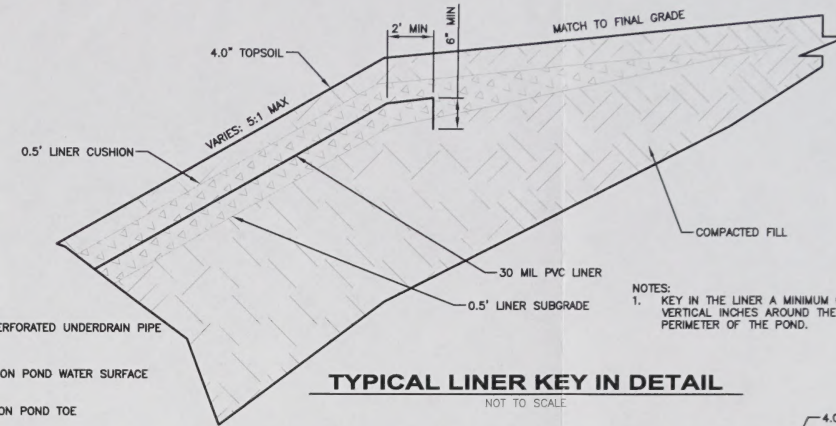
Figure 5
Detention Pond Details

CENTENNIAL PARK POST-CLOSURE
CITY OF HELENA PARKS DEPARTMENT



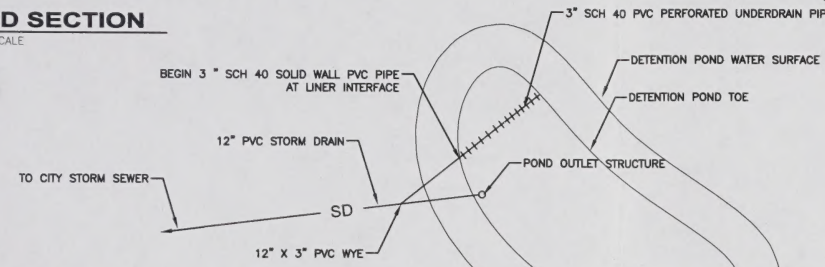
TYPICAL POND SECTION

NOT TO SCALE



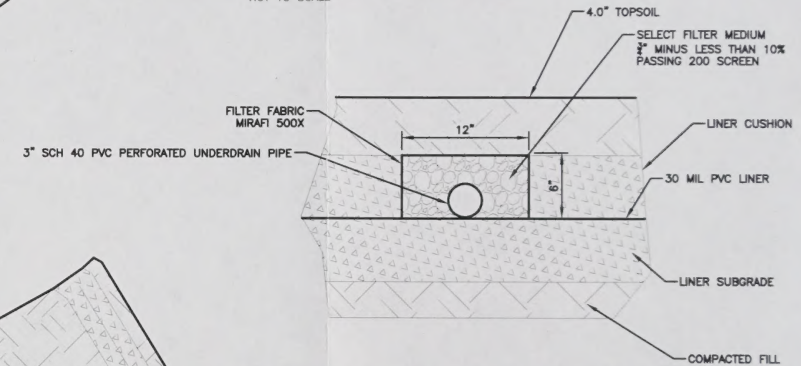
TYPICAL LINER KEY IN DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



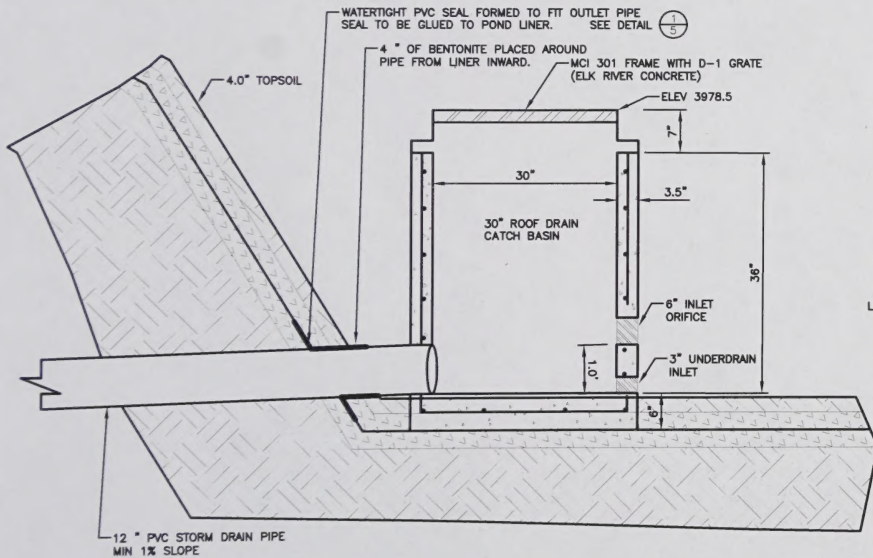
POND OUTLET PIPING

NOT TO SCALE



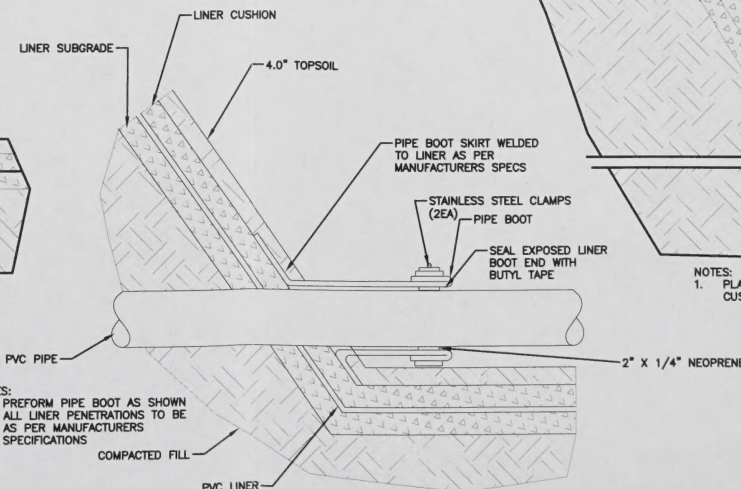
UNDERDRAIN PIPE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



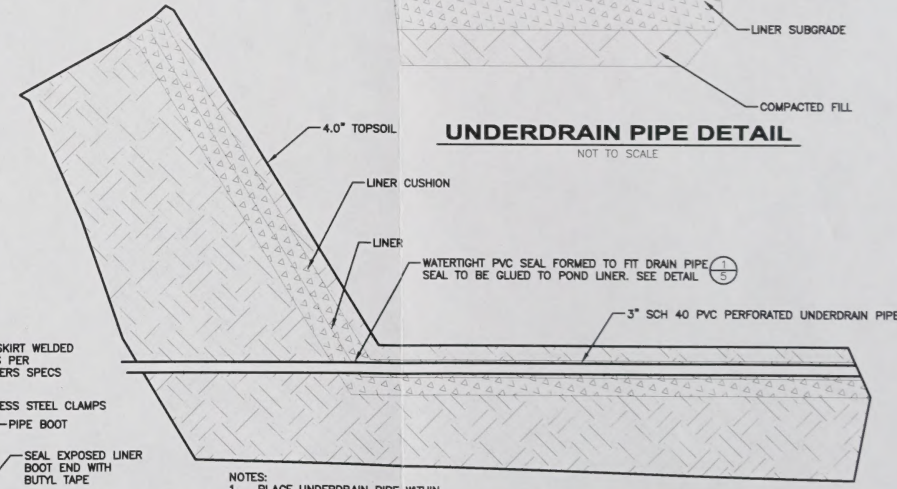
OUTLET STRUCTURE AND PIPING

NOT TO SCALE



LINER PENETRATION DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



UNDERDRAIN PIPING

NOT TO SCALE

- NOTES:
1. PREFORM PIPE BOOT AS SHOWN
 2. ALL LINER PENETRATIONS TO BE AS PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS

- NOTES:
1. PLACE UNDERDRAIN PIPE WITHIN CUSHION SECTION.

**Figure 5
Detention Pond Details**

CENTENNIAL PARK POST-CLOSURE
CITY OF HELENA PARKS DEPARTMENT

Appendix B

Proposed Irrigation Controls

Take the guesswork out of residential irrigation efficiency by installing your new ET system and automatically calculating a precise irrigation program. The Hunter ET System is an easy-to-use system that lets Hunter calculate that optimal water amount for you based on your climate, soil conditions, and even when to schedule your next irrigation. The ET is then communicated via your irrigation controller to create an irrigation program that is just right for your system's needs, climate, and soil conditions. By taking time to install the system

correctly, you'll maximize the system's efficiency. The ET System can estimate your watering needs and let you know that it's about to rain. Just use Hunter's technology and there's no longer a need for "watering your plants." The result can be a dramatic savings in your water bill, reduced water waste, and your participation in conserving our precious water resources.



Wireless Communication (ET) is just one advantage

Automatically creates a precise program and schedule for your irrigation system

Smart water scheduling

Weather-based water, climate and soil water content

Wireless Technology

Creates a precise program and schedule for your irrigation system

The wireless communication technology

ET system can estimate your watering needs and let you know that it's about to rain

Smart water scheduling

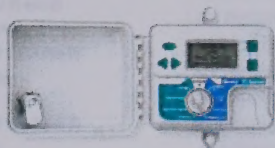
Weather-based water, climate and soil water content

Wireless Technology

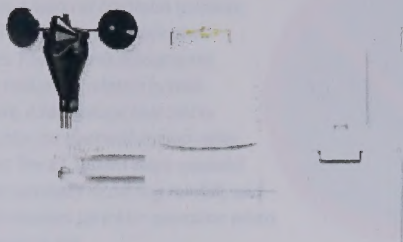
Creates a precise program and schedule for your irrigation system



Gathers weather data on site, continuously calculates the ideal program for your landscape



ET System Module



ET System Sensor
(Shown with optional ET WIND)

Take the guesswork out of residential irrigation scheduling, by tracking your local microclimate and automatically calculating a scientific irrigation program! The Hunter ET System is an easy-to-add-on accessory (for any Hunter controller that operates with a SmartPort® system) that measures key climatic conditions, and uses them to calculate your local Evapotranspiration (ET) factor. The ET is then downloaded into your irrigation controller to create an irrigation program that is just right for your sprinkler system, plants, and soil conditions. By taking into account the rate at

which water is consumed by weather conditions, the ET System will initiate a new schedule to replenish only the water that is actually needed. And our WiltGard™ technology can intervene to trigger protective watering when extreme conditions threaten your plants. The result can be a dramatic savings in your water bill (about 30%, on average), healthier root zones, and your participation in conserving our precious natural resources.



Features & Benefits

Calculates Evapotranspiration (ET) for your local microclimate

Automatically creates a scientific program and downloads it to your standard controller

Saves water and money

Minimizes water waste, applies just the water your plants need

WiltGard™ technology

Enables it to trigger protective watering when extreme conditions threaten your plants

True station-specific database determines appropriate watering

ET information combines with each zone's particular plant, soil, sun, and sprinkler data

Easily upgrades most Hunter controllers to weather-based control

No high voltage AC wiring required

Non-volatile memory

Retains your program and site information in event of a power failure



Weather Data at Your Site (Not from Somewhere Else)

Hunter's ET System requires no subscription fees, and is not based on any form of broadcast or other distant weather data. Your irrigation schedule is based on actual conditions in your landscape. The ET System was designed to exceed standards developed by the Irrigation Association and government agencies, using **Smart Water Application Technology** to minimize waste, while creating healthier landscapes.

Models

ET SYSTEM – ET Sensor with outdoor interface ET Module

ET WIND – Optional anemometer for wind speed

Dimensions

- ET Module – 6" H x 4" W x 1.75" D (153 mm H x 102 mm W x 45 mm D)
- ET Sensor – 10½" H x 7¼" W x 12¾" D (26.7 mm H x 18.4 mm W x 30.8 mm D)
- ET Sensor with pole brackets – 10½" H x 7¼" W x 13" D (26.7 mm H x 18.4 mm W x 33.0 mm D)
- ET Sensor with ET Wind – 11½" H x 7¼" W x 19¾" D (29.2 mm H x 18.4 mm W x 50.5 mm D)
- ET Sensor and ET Wind with pole brackets – 11½" H x 7¼" W x 20¾" D (29.2 mm H x 18.4 mm W x 52.7 mm D)

Specifications

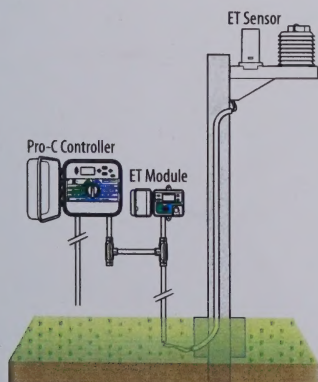
- 48 station maximum
- Power Input: 24 VAC, 50/60Hz (from host controller)
- Current draw: 20 mA, max
- Non-volatile memory
- Replaceable 10-year lithium battery
- Wiring:
 - ET Module power, SmartPort
 - ET Sensor, 2 x 18 AWG/1 mm
- Max distance, ET Module from controller: 6 ft./2 m
- Max distance, ET Sensor from module: 100 ft./30 m

Upgrade any of These Standard Hunter Controllers to Weather-based Control

SRC/SRC Plus Controllers

Pro-C Controllers

ICC Controllers



The ET Sensor can be conveniently wall or pole mounted up to 100 feet away from the ET Module.

No More Sprinklers Running in the Rain!

Each ET System has a simple user interface, so you can select from a menu of common sprinkler, plant, and soil types, or create your own custom factors. The system's sensor array includes solar radiation, relative humidity, temperature, a rain gauge that tracks precipitation, plus an optional anemometer for wind speed. The ET System stops wasteful irrigation after naturally occurring rainfall, and automatically resumes sprinkler operation when conditions return to dry.



ET and Irrigation: Working with Climate

Plants evaporate moisture through their leaves, and replenish it through their roots. In turn, conditions such as temperature, humidity, and wind dictate the rate at which the plants lose their moisture. ET-based irrigation measures these conditions and replenishes only the amount of water lost to plant evaporation. Factors such as the precipitation rate of your sprinklers, the crop coefficient of your plant types, and the infiltration rate and holding capacity of your soils are taken into account with simple menu selections.

Evapotranspiration and Hunter: Leading the Way

Evapotranspiration is a formula, based on weather conditions, which has been created through exhaustive research and experimentation by irrigation professionals. ET has come to symbolize the "best practice" for determining landscape watering needs. Hunter helped to pioneer this field of automatic irrigation, and has offered ET-capable controllers for over 15 years. Now, the ET System brings this proven technology to a simple, affordable package that lets all of us irrigate responsibly.



SPECIFICATION GUIDE

EXAMPLE: **ET SYSTEM**

MODEL

ET SYSTEM = ET Sensor with outdoor interface ET module, for direct connection to Hunter SmartPort™ enabled controllers

ET WIND = Optional anemometer for wind speed

Hunter Industries Incorporated • The Irrigation Innovators

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www.HunterIndustries.com

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P/N 701011

LIT-396

5/07

old City of Helena LF
PC Plan review

#4 - 6.A. bullet #1 - if waste encountered is subexcavated, then what?

bullet #2 - building design ~ LF gas / methane mon. details

bullet #3 - ~~fig 4~~ annular seal @ 5' -

#4 - utility trenches - design details for location of trench, flowover feet

#5 - waste encountered - remove -
then 2' cover then paving lot over site.

#6 - post hole plugged with wall

#7 - details on trees - i.e. type, rooting depths, (consider pots)

#8 - yearly insp. will be ~~not~~ required -

#9 - clarify what re-grading = i.e. fill or opposed to leveling -

#10 - lack of veg because of potential gas impact - evaluate levels of veg
for other reasons

B - Bullet #1 -

#2 - final iris control system

C #2 - schedule for eval. of impacts - girth mon. for 1 yr - exceedance

Bullet 3 -

C - Extend City system to cover LCG Bldgs.

Detail in fig 4 incl. road subgrade ~ paving?

- add city mon. wells on North Pleasant boundary - *

If you have any further questions, please contact Gene Mitchell, Chief of our Recycling and Solid Waste Section at (608) 267-9386 or gene.mitchell@wisconsin.gov

Sincerely,

Allen K. Shea, Administrator
Air and Waste Division
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



2501 Belt View Drive
Helena, MT 59601
Phone (406) 449-8627
Fax (406) 449-8631
www.greatwesteng.com

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To: Mary Louise Hendrickson
Of: Montana Dept. of Environmental
Quality
Solid Waste Program

Date: March 9, 2009
Project: Centennial Park

Address: PO Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

Project No.: 1-08102
Subject: Centennial Park
Post Closure Plan

Phone: 406-444-1808

Fax: 406-444-1374

We transmit: ☐ As requested ☒ Attached ☐ Under separate cover
Via: ☒ Mail ☐ e-Mail ☐ Courier ☐ Overnight delivery ☐ Fax

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3	Centennial Park Post Closure Plan

Our action: ☐ Reviewed ☐ Not approved ☐ Approved ☐ See remarks

Action requested: ☒ Review and comment ☒ Approve / Accept
☐ Make corrections noted ☐ Revise and resubmit
☐ For your information and use

Remarks: Please find enclosed our post closure plan for your review. Could you please review the document and let me know if you have any suggestions or comments. Don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

From: Todd Kuxhaus, PE *TK* e-mail address: tkuxhaus@greatwesteng.com
Phone: 406-495-6167 cc: Project file, Nathan Steiner, Amy Teegarden

If enclosures are not as noted, please notify the sender immediately.

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